THE JACOBITE's JOURNAL.

By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq;*

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An, cum Tibicines iique qui fidibus utuntur, suo, non multitudinis Arbitrio, Cantus modulantur, vir sapiens, multo arte majore præditus, non quid rectum sit, sed quid velit vulgus, exquiret?

CICERO.

SIR,

ONE principal Reason of that universal Contempt with which the Labourers against the Government are at present received by the Public, may possibly arise from that visible Partiality in their Writings observed by one of your late Correspondents: For, as he well remarks, "the World "seldom gives much Attention to a Critic when "they have once discovered that he desires and "designs only to find fault."

To avoid this Error therefore, and in order to make some very rank Abuse which I intend to cast on the Ministry the more palatable to my Reader, I shall introduce it with a short Declaration in their Favour.

First then I do agree with the Author of a modern Pamphlet * "that in the large Circle of the pre-"sent Administration are to be found the Men of "the largest Property, of the longest Experience in "Business, of the brightest, and of the most solid "Parts, of the highest Reputation for Knowledge "and Learning, and of the most acknowledged In-"tegrity in private Life."

I do agree that for such a Body of Men as this to conspire together to ruin or injure their Country, i. e. to ruin or injure themselves, is so morally IMPOSSIBLE, that as there is scarce a Degree of Folly capable of believing, so one would think there should be no Degree of Impudence equal to the asserting so monstrous and absurd a Falshood; for the worst or weakest of Men do not wade through the deepest Mire of Villainy or Folly without a Motive.

On the contrary, I agree, and so must every honest Man in his Senses, that the present Administration hath struggled hitherto through Difficulties which cannot be paralleled in History. They found this Nation at their Access to Power immerged in an immense Debt, and torn and divided with Faction, a mad Man pushing by every Method to reinstate himself in Power, many Parties endeavouring to set their Country in a Blaze, hoping from its Ashes to produce each his own favourite pernicious Scheme of Government; all the Heads of these Parties satisfied with the highest Probability of public Ruin, provided they could but discern the lowest Probability of converting it to their own private Interest; and the whole Body of the People debauched with Luxury and Licentiousness; their Resentments fired with imaginary Grievances, their Hopes raised with vain Expectations, surfeited with Ease, and desirous of Change.

Under these and other dreadful Circumstances at home, they found this wretched Nation engaged in a War with a most powerful Enemy; they found this War undertaken and carried on against a Force greatly superior to our own Strength, and that of our Allies, all of whom were weak, some of them indifferent, and those who were most in earnest, were pursuing Interests separate from that of the common Cause.

In this War they found the Debt of the Nation encreasing, our Reputation sinking, our Credit in Danger, our Outworks mouldering away into the Hands of our Enemy, Rebellion within holding the Sword to our Throats, and Invasion hourly threatning us from without.

In such a Situation, what but the highest Love for their Country, and the justest Sense of the great Stakes they themselves had in it, could have emboldened any Men to attempt our Preservation! What but the highest Abilities, the greatest Prudence and Firmness, could have enabled them, or can still enable them, to preserve us.

Though this Picture, I solemnly declare, hath not to my Knowledge a flattering Feature, yet it must be allowed by all the Friends to the Administration, to have done them Justice; I hope therefore I shall be thought impartial when I proceed, as I now will, to lay open their Faults with the same Freedom.

Here then let me ask this honest Administration, why they do not put an immediate End to this ruinous War?

That the War is ruinous, and may probably end in our Destruction is apparent; nay this is admitted by their best Friends; for the Proof of which I need only refer myself to a Pamphlet lately published, entituled *The Case restated*, &c. which in plain Language delivers this certain Truth.

The only Answer which the Ministry, if they would completely defend themselves, can make to this accusatory Question is, That they could obtain no Peace; but the contrary of this is known, nay the Pamphlet last above cited asserts, that *France* hath offered not only an honourable Peace; but what every reasonable Man must allow to be, in our present Situation, as desirable and as advantageous on our Side, as we ought to expect she should either offer or accept. Why hath not this Peace been embraced?

That we have been hitherto victorious in this War must not be pretended; for then we must

* *A Dialogue between a Gentleman and an Alderman.*

retract all the Abuſe that we have caſt on the Miniſtry for the Conduct of it. Now if we have been unſucceſsful, what can we hope or deſire more than to conclude the War by reſtoring all things to that Situation in which they were when it begun?

Can we imagine that *France*, the more ſhe enlarges her Conqueſts will be the more generous in her Conceſſions? Should ſhe (as moſt probably ſhe will if the War continues) add *Holland* to her own Dominions, will ſhe be as ready to reſign that Province, as ſhe hath been to reſign *Flanders*? Or will ſhe give up both upon better Terms than ſhe hath already offered to give up one?

This will appear ſurely too abſurd a Confidence, and will be denied. Are we then to expect, till we have humbled our Enemies to our Wiſh, and beaten them into ſuch Conceſſions as Policy will better than Humanity countenance us in exacting? Shall we never ſheathe the Sword till we have firſt plunged it into the Heart's-Blood of *France*, and have poſſeſs'd ourſelves of all her Trade, (as the Author of the *State of the Nation* hath it) and of all her Towns, which we ſhall be Maſters of at the ſame Time.

This is going a Step farther in Madneſs than Don *Quixote* himſelf; for tho' perhaps, a few Years ago, the Knight might, with his Brother *Gr——le*, have thought himſelf equal to the Conqueſt of *France*, he would certainly have learnt Wiſdom from Experience; and would have concluded, e'er this, that he had been enchanted, and that the Adventure had been reſerved for ſome other Knight.

Sure our Miniſtry cannot reaſon in this Manner. What then; will they ſay that, ſenſible as they are of the Neceſſity of making Peace, and of the Happineſs of doing this, upon tolerable Terms, they ſtill refuſe it for fear, leſt a Set of Incendiaries ſhould endeavour by miſrepreſenting their Meaſures, to enflame the People againſt their Preſervers, and to make them as angry with thoſe who put a final End to this War, as they were formerly taught to be with the Adminiſtration which declined the Beginning it.

But how weak an Apprehenſion is this! Can we believe that a People, who have ſo ſufficiently ſuffered for that Deluſion into which they were then led, will be ſo ſoon liable to be again deceived?

With how much greater Eaſe will theſe Incendiaries be able, ſhould we be unſucceſsful in the enſuing Campaign, to inflame the Nation againſt thoſe who concurr'd in the Continuance of the War? To them will be imputed any Infidelity or Weakneſs in our Allies, the Chances of War, nay, the very Accidents of Wind and Weather.

Have our preſent Miniſtry ſo little Experience in theſe public Incendiaries, as to hope from any Conduct to ſilence their Invectives; or do they want ſtill more Experience of the Contempt, with which ſuch Invectives are received by the People?

But I will admit that it was in their Power to do all the Miſchief their rancorous Hearts deſire; that two or three of the loweſt Inhabitants of *Grub-ſtreet*, abetted and encouraged by ſome who ought to be ſhut up in Bedlam, and by others who deſerve a more ignominious Confinement, ſhould be able to raiſe a Storm, which ſhould become dangerous to a Miniſter, nay, which ſhould overwhelm him, while he is purſuing the Good, nay the Preſervation of his Country; I hope ſtill there will be found in the preſent Adminiſtration a Spirit equal to the glorious Attempt. Eaſe and Safety are the Rewards of private Virtues, and the Bleſſings of a private Station; of public Virtues, the Rewards are Tomb-ſtones, Monuments, and every Honour which Poſterity, in Verſe and Proſe, can fix on the Memory of Heroes and Patriots. Rewards ſo great and glorious, that they can only be purchaſed by Care and Fatigue, by Difficulty and Danger, with the Slander of all the Vile, the Fooliſh, the Wicked, and the Mad. Thus ſays *Horace*, ſpeaking of the Peace-making Worthies of old:

Romulus & Liber Pater & cum Caſtore Pollux,
Poſt ingentiâ facta Deorum in Templa recepti
Dum Terras Hominumq; colunt Genus, ASPERA BELLA
COMPONUNT, &c.
Ploravere ſuis non reſpondere Favorem
Speratum Meritis.

And ſuch Rewards, however dearly they may be purchaſed, I will venture to aſſure that Perſon who ſhall give a tolerable Peace to this bleeding Country.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BY a private Letter from Amſterdam we are aſſured, that in a Council of War, held by Order of his Serene Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder, it was reſolved to raiſe 150 Men out of each of the City Corps, of which, as there are ſixty there, will by this Means be formed a Body of 9000, ready to march wherever the Service of their Country may require them; and as the other great Towns will undoubtedly follow this Example, it is not queſtioned that an Army of 20000 Men may by this Means be compleated, which will be able to repel any ſudden Invaſion of the French, in caſe they perſiſt in their pernicious Deſigns againſt the Republic. L. E.

By a private Letter from Schaff hauſen we are aſſured, that General Count Browne is drawing together an Army of fifty Battalions, twenty-four Companies of Grenadiers, and a thouſand Horſe and Dragoons, with an Intent to penetrate into the Territories of the Genoeſe by the Vallies of Nura and Trebbia, while General Count Nadaſti with a great Corps under his Command, makes a like Irroption through the Valley of Scrivia, in conſequence of expreſs Orders for that Purpoſe received from Vienna. It is believed that theſe Operations will prevent the Genoeſe from reſuming their Deſigns upon Savona, and at the ſame Time hinder them from tranſporting any Reinforcements into Corſica. S. J. E.

All the Letters, by the laſt Mail, from the Hague agree, that ſince the ſigning of the laſt Convention, Things wear quite another Face in that Country, and People of all Ranks ſeem to think of nothing elſe but ſtrengthening the Hands of the Stadtholder, and thereby putting it in his Power to defend effectually the Liberties of his Country, which having been twice delivered by his illuſtrious Anceſtors, they confidently hope will be a third time ſuccoured by the Patriot Virtues of the preſent Prince of Orange, who is allowed to have all the Qualities requiſite to ſo arduous an Undertaking. L. E.

By private Letters from Hanover, dated Jan. 27, we have an Account that ſome Battalions and Squadrons of the Troops of that Electorate are preparing to march into the Low Countries; and as the Troops which the States General have taken into their Pay from his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, are to march through that Country, it is thought that this Hanoverian Reinforcement will join them, and thereby encreaſe this Succour to at leaſt 10000 Men. Ib.

Paris, Feb. 2. The King continues to heap Favours on M. Saxe, who has a Guard allowed him as Governor General of the conquered Provinces. His Patent is ſaid to have been regiſtered in Parliament, and a Proviſion is made for him in it, in caſe his Majeſty ſhould find it neceſſary to give back his Conqueſts. He has even a Power given him to raiſe Taxes, with ſome Reſerves of Royalty to the Crown. M. Lowendahl's Deſign at Antwerp is to diſlodge the Auſtrians from Wouw and Roſendahl, who do us a great deal of Damage. We have a Report that ſix Dutch Veſſels, with Paſſports are arrived at Rouen, laden with Cod and Herring. The King has declared that the Congreſs ſhall be held, and Count de St. Severin is preparing to ſet out. Actions 1177 Livres 10 Sols. G. A.

Steenbergen, Jan. 5. The Prince of Wolfenbuttel has been here, and after reviewing all the Poſts, returned on Sunday to Breda. He ordered a great many new Works both here and at Oudenboſch, which are carrying on with great Diligence. We have Plenty of Proviſions and Munitions, and the Generals d'Envie and Stuart take all imaginable Precautions to prevent a Surprize. There are only 300 Men in Bergen-op-Zoom fit for Service; ſo that the French there are in more Danger of a Viſit from us than we from them. Ib.

Proceedings at the Court of Criticiſm, Thurſday Feb. 4.

AFTER hearing Council for and againſt the Managers of *Drury-Lane*, the Court came to the following Reſolutions.

1. That the Part of *Tag* in *Miſs in her Teens*, is a much better Part than that of Lady *Lurewell*; and that the whole Play of the *Trip to the Jubilee* is a wretched Performance, and ought to be baniſh'd from the Stage.

2. That the true Reaſon why Mrs. *Clive* hath been leſs liked in the Characters of fine Ladies than in others, hath been, that theſe Characters being monſtrous Pictures of Affectation, without Wit, Humour, or Nature, have given her no Opportunity of exerting her great Talents for true Comedy, or of anſwering the great Expectation which the Audience always entertain from her Performance: And that if ever ſhe fails of pleaſing, it is owing to the Author, and not to herſelf.

3. That the Buſineſs of an Actor, as well as of a Writer, is to copy Nature, and not to imitate the Excellencies of their Predeceſſors: That Mr. *Garrick*, Mr. *Quin*, Mrs. *Cibber*, Mrs. *Clive*, and Mrs. *Woffington*, are all, in their ſeveral Capacities, Examples of this Merit.

4. That the Audience be at Liberty to carry Books to the Theatre; and that whenever an Actor preſumes to add Conceits of his own to his Part, any one of the ſaid Audience may hiſs him off the Stage.

5. That by over-acting a Part, true Comedy is turned to Farce, and Tragedy into Burleſque. And that this Fault, if ever ſo little given way to, ſoon becomes incurable; and the Actor is afterwards fit only for *Bartholomew* Fair, or to give Tea.

6. That an Actor of *Drury-Lane* Theatre be privately admoniſhed of both theſe Imperfections; and acquainted, that if he doth not reform, he will ſhortly be apprehended, and publicly tried for the ſame at this Court.

7. That Mr. *Garrick* be diſcharged from the Accuſation brought againſt him; and that he do receive the Thanks of this Court for his great Improvement of our Theatrical Entertainments, not only by his own inimitable Performance; but by his proper Regulations of the Theatre under his Direction.

It was then moved, that Mr. *Rich* might be admoniſhed for ſuffering private Characters to be ridiculed by Mimickry and Buffoonry upon his Stage.

Reſolved, that all ſuch Mimickry is indecent, immoral, and even illegal; and Mr. *Rich* was admoniſh'd accordingly.

One *Horſe piſs*, alias *Horſe-dung*, alias *Horſe-lie*, alias THE Fool, was convicted of Scurrility, and received Sentence of CONTEMPT.

The Trial of Mr. *Carte*'s Hiſtory was appointed for this Day For'night. Adjourned.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Laſt Week arrived an Expreſs from Commodore Matthew Mitchell, with an Account of Capt. Gregory, Commander of the Folkſtone Man of War, being killed in a Duel by his Secretary, who has made his Eſcape, but that all poſſible Enquiry was making after him in order to his being ſecured. L. E.

The Palm, a ſmall French Frigate of 12 Guns, diſpatched from Breſt to the Weſt-Indies as a Packet-Boat, is taken by the Surprize Man of War, Capt. Webb, and brought into Plymouth.

Capt. Webb has alſo taken a French Merchantman, bound to the Weſt Indies; and alſo retaken an Engliſh Snow, bound home from the Weſt-Indies. S. J. E.——*This Gentleman hath very notably diſtinguiſhed himſelf by many ſignal Services in this War.*

The Right Revd. Dr. Gooch hath kiſs'd his Ma-

jesty's Hand, on his being translated from the Bishopric of Norwich to that of Ely, in the room of Dr. Butts, lately deceased, G. E.

A Passenger on board the Charming Molly (which was retaken by Capt. Webb) brings certain Advice, that eight or ten Sail of French Merchant-Ships, bound to Martinico, are sent into St. Kitt's and Antigua by the Men of War under Commodore Pocock, who were so well stationed that it was thought impossible for any of the Merchant-ships bound to Martinico to get in. Ib.

Last Week came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Tryton Man of War, Capt. Arbuthnott, and has brought in another Privateer, taken off Ushant, of 12 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, and about 70 Men belonging to Brest. Ib.

His Majesty's Ships the Romney and Amazon Men of War, belonging to Commodore Mostyn's Squadron, have taken a French East-India Ship, outward bound, and a French Privateer of twelve Guns, and brought them into Plymouth. D. A.

Sir John Norris is dangerously ill at his House in Berkley Square. Ib.

Last Week a Gentleman going from hence to Amsterdam by the Packet, being detained by contrary Winds at Harwich, fell into the Company of five Sharpers, having Passes to go over by the said Packet, who decoy'd him to play at Cards. They won 5 l. and robbed him of his Purse, in which was 15 l. whereupon he alarmed the House, and had the five Fellows seized by a Constable, and carried before the Mayor, to whom on Examination they did not give a satisfactory Account of themselves, and being searched, several Letters for the Pretender and his Adherents in France, from some Persons in Scotland, and divers other treasonable Papers, were found upon them, and the Picture of the Pretender in their Watches; upon which they were secured, and an Express sent to London; and on Saturday Night four Messengers were sent down thither to bring them up to Town. S. J. E.——*Considering the Court to which these Gentlemen were going Embassadors, we do not wonder they were willing to carry all the Money they could with them.*

The Guards that are destined for Flanders have received Orders to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first Notice.

The Computation formed of the Force of the Allied Army in the Low Countries next Campaign, carries it so high as one hundred ninety-two thousand Men. All the Operations, if we are justly informed, will be concerted between his Royal Highness the Duke, and and his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder; but the Grand Army, which is to act offensively against the French, and which will consist of one hundred thousand Men at least, will be under the sole Command of his Royal Highness. L. E.

We hear that the Honourable Henry Legg, Esq; is going to the Court of Berlin, in order to execute a Commission of great Importance, to the Tranquility of the Empire, the common Cause, and the Liberties of Europe. It is believed his Excellency will act in Conjunction with the Minister of the States General at the Court beforementioned, in order to strengthen the Harmony between his Prussian Majesty and the Maritime Powers which has so long subsisted, and which it is apparently the mutual Interest of all the Parties should constantly subsist. G. E.——*I do assure our Party this is one of the worst Pieces of News they have heard a long while.*

Yesterday Orders were sent for General Pultney's Regiment, now quartered in Kent, to embark for Flanders. Ib.

We hear there is a certain Account, that 36 Sail of the Outward-bound French West India Fleet, are carried into the Leeward Islands by our Men of War, and the Privateers belonging to the several Islands. G. A.

By a Letter from Sheerness there is Advice, that the Winchelsea Man of War was arrived there from Williamstadt with some important Dispatches; and that she had on board some Persons lately taken in Holland, at the Instance of the Court of Great Britain; one of which is said to be Lord Elcho. Ib.

The five Persons taken at Harwich are brought up to Town, and are in Custody of Mr. Deserone, and other Messengers; they are supposed to be Attendants going to the Persons now Prisoners on board the Winchelsea. Ib.

We hear that the Dukes of Norfolk, Gordon, Hamilton, and Queensborough, will be accepted as Bail for the Earl of Traquair. Ib.

On Friday Morning the Hon. Sir Peter Warren's Flag was hoisted at the Foretopmast Head of the Devonshire Man of War.

——Yesterday Morning the Yarmouth and Defiance, and Three Dutch Men of War, sailed out of the Harbour to Spithead, having been all docked, cleaned, and fitted for immediate Service. D. G.

We hear that the Propositions made by France, &c. to his Majesty for a General Peace, will soon be laid before both Houses of Parliament. D. A.——*I heard an impudent Whig, on reading this Paragraph, wish the glorious Ministry, who signed the Peace of Utrecht, had been as honest as the present.*

Last Wednesday his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who is one of the greatest Personages in the World under the Degree of a Sovereign Prince, made a most noble Entertainment at his House in Bloomsbury Square, for a vast Number of Persons of the first Rank, and which his Majesty was pleased to honour with his Royal Presence.

They write from Maestricht, that M. Bathiani has detach'd from Tongres a Body of Troops, with a Train of Artillery, to Breda, to strengthen the Line in the Neighbourhood of that Place, and to establish new advanced Posts, which will enable them better to discover the Object of any Motion of the Enemy. G. A.

We hear, that there are Informations against the Persons of Distinction lately brought over from Holland, of having a Design to raise an Insurrection in the Kingdom of Ireland. Ib.

We are now assured, that Lord Elcho is not among the Persons brought over in the Winchelsea from Holland. Ib.

On Wednesday Night, about 11 o'Clock, the Constables of St. Martin's, St. Paul's Covent-Garden, &c. assisted by a Party of Soldiers, by Virtue of a Search-Warrant, went to the new Gaming-House, late a Tavern in the Strand, where they secured upwards of 30 Persons, differently employed in unlawful Gaming, and conducted them in great Order, two and two, to Clerkenwell Bridewell; where, it is hoped, they will not only meet with Reward for their Labour, but Labour for their Reward.——The many excellent Laws already made to extirpate those Nests of Villains, have hitherto by some Evasions proved ineffectual; but we presume the above Measures, impartially pursued, will very soon totally eradicate those Nurseries for the Bankrupt, the Highway, and the Gallows; in short, the Pest of all Civil Society. Ib.

MISCELLANEA CURIOSA.

Last Week was committed to Horsham Gaol by Sir James Burder, one John Smallwood, alias Black Jack, alias Kevenhuller, a notorious Smuggler. He is ordered to be brought to Town, *to be try'd as an Outlaw.* L. C.——*Q. What is trying a Man as an Outlaw?*

Last Week William Newberry, Coachman to Mrs. Barham, was committed to the Poultry Compter by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for being concerned with William Taylor and John Jones, (the latter not yet taken) in robbing Mrs. Barham of her Gold Watch set with Diamonds, in South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square. When Newberry was brought before his Lordship he denied the Fact, and said he never saw Taylor in all his Life: Upon which Taylor was sent for from Wood-street Compter, and pick'd him out of upwards of 250 People. Ib.——*From all the Circumstances I have heard of the Story, this Fellow might be pitched but for a Fool out of a Million.*

Last Week a young Woman, aged about Seventeen Years, hanged herself with her Garters in Lambeth-Marsh. It is said the Occasion of her committing this rash Action was on Account of her being with Child. S. J. E.——*This is not therefore the first rash Action which this poor Girl committed.*

Last Week the new Commissioners of Sewers for the City and Liberty of Westminster, met at the Court-House near Westminster-Hall, and appointed the Widow of the late Mr. Locke to be their Carpenter. She carried it by a great Majority, tho' there were several Candidates. They likewise appointed Mr. Pratt to be their Bricklayer, and Mr. Wood and Mr. Whitehouse to be their Smiths. G. A.——*And this Writer, I suppose, to be their Historiographer.*

An Extract of a Letter sent to Norwich.

My Dear Friend,

'I have executed every thing you gave in Charge.—'The Bishop of Ely's Death, I think, will deprive you 'of that valuable Person Dr. Gooch, who most likely 'will be translated to Ely: Then I conjecturally think, 'that the Bishop elect of Bangor may succeed him, 'which *will open the Way* for Dr. Maurice, a Native of 'Wales, the present Dean of Bangor, an ingenious, 'open-hearted, and honest Man. W. E.——*I wish any thing more may be opened by this Letter, than what it opened in it.*

A Monument is erecting at the North End of Westminster Abby, to the Memory of the late Dr. Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. D. A.——*Mr. Scheemaker makes good Monuments; but the best are those which Men make for themselves.*

We hear that a Pardon will soon be granted to Æneas alias Angus Macdonald, the Pretender's Banker, of all Treasons and Conspiracies; and that he will be admitted an Evidence against the Earl of Traquair. D. G.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Traquair, and Sir John Douglas, who have been some considerable Time confined in the Tower, under Suspicion of having been concerned in the late Rebellion, are, or will very soon be admitted to Bail. D. A.——*The Reader may believe which of these learned Authors he pleases.*

We hear that a Bill will be speedily brought in to prevent riotous Proceedings at Elections, and for the better preserving that Decency and Decorum which is due to a Matter of such Importance, as the Choice of Representatives to sit in Parliament, and to discourage the scandalous Practice of mobbing before, at, or after Elections, in Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, a Thing that would be highly satisfactory to the true Friends of the Constitution, who will always distinguish between a laudable Zeal for Liberty, and a rash and headstrong Spirit of Licentiousness. D. C.——*I hope our Party will oppose this Bill; for I like it not. It may infringe the Liberty of Drinking.*

Last Week a Publican of Bath, coming to London, was met by two Footpads on Marlborough Downs, who stopt him, and bid him deliver his Money; which upon his refusing to do, one of them struck at him, which he returned, though he had nothing in his Hand but a Whip, with which he knock'd one of them down; the other, who was behind him, made a Blow at him; upon which he quitted his Horse, and fought them both for a considerable Time, till a Gentleman and his Servant came up, who knew him; as soon as they appear'd, the Villains made off, pretty much damaged, they having left much Blood upon the Spot; but the Victualler received no Hurt, except one Blow between his Shoulders. The Gentleman made him a Present for his good Behaviour. D. A.——*The Bravery of this Publican so pleased Fortune (who always favours the Brave) that she encreased his Stores at the very Moment when she threaten'd to lessen them. Quære, however, how these two Footpads happened to escape? since the Gentleman and his Servant might at least have been as useful as the Horse are in an Army, who serve to take those Prisoners whom the Foot have defeated.*

On Friday last, about Six in the Evening, five Fellows went to the Publick-House kept by Mr. Glasscock, at the boarded River, and having bound him and some other People, they plundered the House of all the Linnen they could find, robb'd him of his Watch, and then demanded to know where his Money was, which he at first refused; but on their pulling out their Pistols, he was prevailed on, by his Wife and Daughter, to let them have it, (about nine Guineas) after which four of them went into the Cellar and regaled themselves, the fifth being left as a Centinel to guard the Door; when that was done, they march'd off with their Booty, without doing any other Injury. L. E.——*This, we believe, is the Fact; but several of the Papers increased the Number of these Fellows to eleven, and murder'd Mr. Glasscock's Daughter.*

We hear from Monmouth, that on Tuesday se'nnight was married at Parthier-Chapel near that Town, for the Seventh Time, Mr. Thomas Middleton, an Alderman of Monmouth, to Mrs. Watkins, a Widow Lady——'Tis remarkable, that the Bride's, Bridegroom's, and their Horses' Ages, added together, made just 192 Years. G. A.

On the 22d of January was buried at Carlisle, Mrs. Sarah Ruilton, of Newbiggen, Aged 97, Mother, Grandmother, and Great Grandmother to near a Hundred Children, many of whom attended the Funeral. Ib.——*Query, What might be the Age of this Lady's Horse?*

Married. A Brewer, a Sail-maker, a Perriwig-maker, a Coach-painter, several Gentlemen, Parsons, and Esqrs. to several young, agreeable, and very agreeable Ladies of great Beauty, Merit, and Worth, and to a Sum of 43000 l. besides other large and handsome Fortunes.

Dead. A Merchant, a Timber-merchant, two Coal-merchants, a Cabinet-maker, two Distillers, two Esqrs. three Gentlemen, a Widow, a Parson, and a Performer on the Violin. All eminent. Some had large Fortunes, others handsome Fortunes, one reckon'd worth 200001. another 30000 l. and one had great Learning, but no Benefice. *Who may, we doubt not, be matched by some who have great Benefices, but no &c.*

Articuli Jacobitici.

To *East* and pray, that Heav'n our Arms may bless,
Is wise and pious——we can do no less.
Yet least we should those Blessings hop'd undo,
Says Human Wisdom, Let the *French* fast too. D. G.

The same a little worse (i. e. better) exprest.

To Fast and Pray, that Heav'n our Arms may bless,
Is wise and pious—we can do no less:
We might howe'er, methinks, something more do;
What's that, pray? Why, Sir, make the *French* fast too. G. A.

Imitated.

S—ll the *French* Bread! O monstrous! in these times
We Poets hardly get it by our Rhimes.

AS we very seldom find, that a Regard for the Public Good is a Motive strong enough to prevail upon a Man to act contrary to his particular Interest; it is with Pleasure that we can give an Instance of it, in the Answer of a very worthy and eminent Merchant to some Persons who sollicited him to sign a Petition for taking off the Prohibition of Spanish Commodities.

'You have brought this Petition, Gentlemen, for 'me to sign, because you know I am largely interested 'in the Spanish Trade. I see you have got a great 'Shew of Hands to it; but here are many who have 'very little Concern in the Affair. For my Part, Gentlemen, I am of the same Mind I was last Year, that, 'notwithstanding the Profits I might make by the Importation of Spanish Commodities, I will never petition for a Thing which is so evidently prejudicial to 'the Interest of the Nation.

'I am not of the worthy Member's Opinion in this 'Case, who said, we should shew Compassion even to 'our Enemy. As we have distressed the Spaniards in 'a great Measure, I would have us, in Justice to ourselves, continue so to do, by every Method we can 'think of: And I am sure you know that we cannot more effectually do it, than by refusing to take the 'Products of their Country off their Hands. As this 'is a very obvious Point, I shall not say any thing farther about it, only this, that you cannot, with any 'Pretence of Reason, say, that the Commodities of 'Spain which are included in the Prohibition, and 'which you are petitioning for, are absolutely necessary 'for us to have.

'What you alledge about the free Importation of 'Fish and other Necessaries, which the Spaniards are 'in Want of, is very weak. You have answer'd it 'yourselves in the *Considerations* you printed last Year, 'wherein you say, "That the *profitable* Part of our "Trade with Spain is not turned out of its Channel; "but they continue to take, and always will do so, our "Fish, Leather, and Tobacco, and even our Woollen "Manufactures in great Quantities; not out of any "Kindness to us, as you say yourselves, but because "they are absolutely necessary for Spain to have."

'What Hopes then can you build upon a single Ship's 'being admitted into a Port of Spain, and the Cargo, 'which you pretend was English, there publickly sold? 'But my Intelligence informs me, that the Cargo was 'not English Property, when it was sold at Cadiz. You 'remember you urged just such another Affair last Year 'to the Members of the House of Commons, about the 'Case of Messr. Delduque and Tallipiedra, which was 'rejected, with all the other Considerations you offer'd, 'as not being sufficient to justify our taking this Step.

'And after this, you cannot imagine, Gentlemen, 'that any Minister would advise the King to take off 'the Prohibition here, upon the Conclusions you make, 'before they are *properly* certified that the Edict of the 'Court of Spain is *wholly* revoked; when you know 'that the Vote of the House of Commons was, that 'his Majesty would be pleased to do it, when he had 'Reason to believe, that the taking off the Prohibition 'with Spain would be *mutual*.

"I think you are very much to blame to press the 'Matter again upon these weak Pretences; for I dare 'say, the Ministry will not be easily misled in an Affair 'of so much Consequence. It was shewn very clearly 'last Year, that if the Prohibition be taken off here, 'and it should not be so in Spain, the Spaniards must 'then receive of us in Bullion very near 300,000 l. 'Sterling per Annum, over and above the 85,000 l. 'allowed for Wool and Barilla, which are now admitted, because necessary for us, and are for that Reason 'excluded the Prohibition. This is too much to pay 'to an *Enemy*; who, notwithstanding Reports, seems 'to be in no Disposition to come to an Accommodation 'with us. Nor should we think, from the Experience 'we have had of that Nation, that they will be the 'more our Friends for our *Submission*. It would be 'leaving it too much in their Power to be so, or not; 'while we must pay very dear for their Friendship, as 'long as they think proper. This, Gentlemen (with 'your Leave) would be a Dishonour to the Nation, 'and would be very *impolitick* too.

'You cannot deceive the Ministry with this plausible 'Pretence of Smuggling, because the great Price of the 'last Mountain Prize Wines at the Sale, will convince 'them that it is not true. And these Wines are now 'much scarcer every where since a Stop has been put 'to some Practices in Entries during a great Part of 'the War.

'Upon the whole, Gentlemen, you have not one 'justifiable Plea to offer. The Government would find 'an Advantage in the Revenue of the Customs, no 'doubt, by taking off the Prohibition, but not so much 'as you would have them imagine; because the bringing in these Spanish Wines must of course prevent a 'great deal from being imported from Portugal, and 'other Countries. But whatever that might be, you 'may assure yourselves, the Ministry are too wise to 'take so wrong a Measure, in order to serve that 'Purpose.'

BANKRUPTS.

John Pike, of the City of Chester, Baker.

George Caddy, of St. Martin in the Fields in the County of Middlesex, Pawnbroker and Chapman.

John Parsons, of Golden-Square in the County of Middlesex, Brewer and Chapman.

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Peter De Lamotte, of the Parish of St. Botolph Billingsgate, London, Merchant.

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